

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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A Great Work

By Walter E. Myer

HIGH school students of America are finding many ways to help the needy of other lands and to build friendships with foreign students. In a number of schools, the "adoption" idea has been followed. The students of a school in the United States "adopt" a school in some European country. Food, clothing, school equipment are sent to the adopted school for school use or for distribution to the students.

Among the schools which have worked successfully at this project is the Hinsdale Township High School, Hinsdale, Illinois. More than a year ago, the Hinsdale Student Council voted to adopt a high school in Vienna.

Since then, the students of the two schools, one in the United States and the other in Austria, have been getting acquainted. Letters from 500 different pupils in Austria have been received, and correspondents have been found for them.

Management of this project is in the hands of a committee which operates under the direction of the student council. Many activities are being promoted. The Hinsdale school has sent 60 CARE packages, 15 packages (20 pounds each) of school supplies, and the students have just finished a clothing drive in which they gathered a ton of clothes. These supplies have been sent to the Austrian friends.

In a recent issue of the Hinsdale school paper, one page was devoted to the relations with the adopted school. The paper carries a number of letters which have been received from Austrian students.

The Hinsdale school plans to start a magazine and book drive soon, for their Austrian friends have very little to read. All the money for materials is raised by the students themselves.

Don Chipman, Hinsdale student who reported to THE AMERICAN OBSERVER on the excellent work which is being done by his school made this comment: "I think it would be very fine if you should encourage a great many more schools to span the ocean with friendship."



Walter E. Myer

That is exactly what we should like to do. Students throughout the Nation are doing a magnificent work. Their activities in

behalf of humanity and friendship are an inspiration to people everywhere. Because of their generosity, enthusiasm, and efficiency, many thousands of discouraged, hungry, hopeless families in Europe are being strengthened physically and spiritually. After a while, these broken people may find their way to prosperity, security, and freedom.

Generous giving by American students will not only relieve physical distress, but it will encourage the spirit of peace and good will. Those who are helped will remember their benefactors, and, as the years go by, they will think of our country as a truly good neighbor—a friend in time of need. America should be proud of what the young people in the schools are doing.



HARRIS & EWING

What America Means

High School Students Who Won a Nation-Wide Essay Contest Discuss the Duties and Privileges of Americans

THE AMERICAN OBSERVER is publishing three articles that won honors in the Quiz Kids Essay Contest on "What America Means to Me." The authors of these essays, and two other high school seniors who were among the winning five, have received \$1,200 in cash to be used toward their college education. Space does not permit us to publish all five essays, but we are sure our readers will want to discuss the three presented here, and that they can add many other ideas to the discussion. We are grateful to the Quiz Kids radio program and its sponsor, Miles Laboratories, for permitting us to publish these articles.

The Real Freedom Train

By GRAHAM STANLEY FINNEY
Greenwich High School
Greenwich, Connecticut

HAVE you ever ridden on a train, a mighty streamlined monster, bulleting its way over plain and mountain, and shrieking defiance to any obstacle which would hinder its progress? America is like that mighty train to me and the privilege to be a passenger on the greatest trip in all history is part of what America means to me.

The track was laid in 1620 by our Pilgrim Fathers, and what a group

of workmen have kept it repaired and growing: Tom Paine hammered a spike, as did Abe Lincoln, and my brothers did their bit in the last war. It is a dangerous job; many workmen have died doing their share, but still the track is firm and straight. The duty to drive another spike in the track of progress is part of what America means to me.

The engine was cast in Philadelphia at a foundry called Independence Hall in 1787, from blueprints drawn by draftsmen named Washington and Franklin. The brakes are the Bill of Rights; may they never lose their hold! The duty to use and protect those rights, and to allow others the same privilege, is part of what America means to me.

This train began its run with thirteen cars; now there are forty-eight, coupled by the strongest ties of blood and union. The public soon became aware of this greatest of bargains. They found the only ticket necessary was a love of freedom and democracy, and that ticket is punched every Election Day.

Tragically, there are those who believe that they possess passes on this train, who avoid the ticket-takers—those who never vote. They do not realize that their tickets never expire,
(Concluded on page 6)

Canada Weighs Her Resources

She Has Wealth, but Problems Arise Because She Sells Too Little to Us

CANADA is no longer buying hundreds of products made in the United States. Radios, refrigerators, typewriters, washing machines, furniture, and cars may not be shipped from this country to Canadian customers. And our northern neighbors may purchase only limited quantities of many other products from the United States.

Canadians who would like to travel in our country may still do so, but each one who crosses the border may spend only \$150 a year on such trips. This will keep some Canadians from coming here at all. Those who do visit us will have to make their visits short and spend their money carefully while they are here.

The Canadian government laid down these rules as 1947 was drawing to a close, much to the surprise of many people in the United States. "Why is Canada refusing to buy so many of our products?" it was asked in this country. "Why is she telling her people that they may spend only a certain amount of money when they visit the United States? Is there trouble between the two countries?"

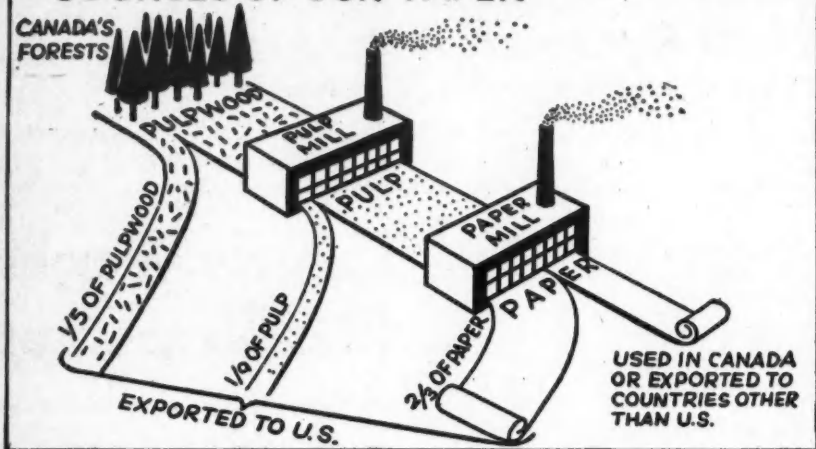
The answer is that Canada had to take these actions because she was not selling enough products to the United States. She was selling goods abroad, but most of the items were going to Britain or European countries that are themselves very short on United States dollars. Meanwhile Canada was buying larger quantities of our goods than we were buying of hers.

She managed to do this for a while because she had saved up a fairly large sum of American dollars which she had earned during the war years. While the war was going on, there was not much that Canada could buy from us. Our factories were turning out military supplies. At the same time, we were making heavy purchases from Canada, mostly raw materials for our war plants and food products such as wheat.

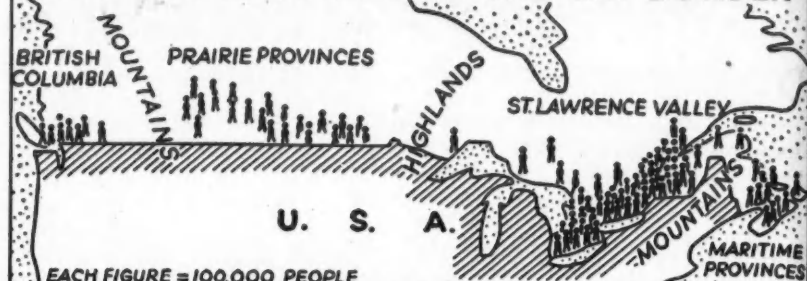
As a result, Canada was taking in American dollars faster than she was paying them out. Now those wartime earnings are almost gone. The only way Canada can get more American dollars is to earn them—by selling Canadian products to us. If we continue to buy no more from Canada than we have been buying, then we must get used to the idea of selling less to Canada. On the other hand, if we want to sell more to Canada, then we must buy more from her.

While the Canadians hope that trade between the two countries may be increased, they are not counting too much on that. They believe that they
(Concluded on page 2)

CANADA'S FORESTS ARE IMPORTANT SOURCES OF OUR PAPER



NEARLY ALL CANADIANS LIVE WITHIN A NARROW STRIP ALONG THE U.S. BORDER



DRAWINGS FROM "CANADA, OUR DOMINION NEIGHBOR," PUBLISHED BY FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION

Canada Today

(Concluded from page 1)

may have to limit their purchases from the United States for a long time.

Since they cannot buy as many manufactured products from us as they would like, they are going to try to produce more of what they need within their own country. They are making plans to build and operate new factories and industries on Canadian soil.

It is likely that these plans will prove successful, for Canada has already made striking progress as an industrial nation. Before World War I, she was chiefly a farming country, and more than half of her people made their livings on farms. There were mines, factories, and forests, but Canada had not begun to make full use of her raw materials. She purchased most of her manufactured products from other countries.

Industrial Progress

After World War I, Canada began to build more factories and dig more of her minerals, but she went about the task slowly. She did not really hurry to become an industrial nation until the outbreak of World War II. Spurred on by the need for war materials, she built hundreds of new factories and greatly increased the output of her mines and forests. Canadian weapons, food, and raw materials in large quantities were sent to all parts of the world.

As a result of her wartime efforts, Canada became one of the most important industrial countries in the world. Today only the United States, Great Britain, and Russia have more factories than Canada has. Her farms are still rich and thriving, but two-thirds of her people now work in factories, and only one-third live on farms.

With her many factories, Canada can produce such items as steel, aluminum, chemicals, fertilizers, factory machinery, automobiles, electrical goods, and farm machinery. In other words, she can make anything which a modern nation needs.

Canada has the resources, moreover, with which to continue her forward march. In size, she is the third largest nation in the world. Only Russia and Greater China are larger. The United States is smaller than Canada by half a million square miles—an area equal to the states of California, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and Idaho.

Within her vast space, Canada has a great variety of natural resources. Again comparing her with other coun-

tries, she has more resources than any nation except the United States and Russia.

Many of her mines and forests have never been touched, and others have only begun to yield their wealth. This is especially true of the resources in northern Canada. During the war, the Canadians began to develop that area for the first time. It is expected to be some years, though, before the northern territory becomes the permanent home of very many people. The extremely cold weather and lack of transportation make it an unattractive and difficult place in which to live.

Canada may therefore discover that she has some supplies of minerals which she does not know about today. Already she is the world's greatest producer of nickel, asbestos, radium, and platinum. In addition, she has plentiful supplies of coal, iron, lead, zinc, silver, gold, and petroleum. Her untapped deposits of iron may prove to be one of the world's richest sources of that vital ore.

Canada also turns out large quantities of wheat, newsprint, fur, cattle, and lumber. Her fishing industry is one of the world's largest.

To provide power for her factories, she can choose between the coal from her mines and the electricity which can be produced by the waters of her rushing rivers. When atomic power

is finally harnessed for industries to use in peacetime, she has an abundant supply of the uranium which is needed to make it.

Canada's farms are among the world's best, and there is still plenty of room for more farmers. The good farm land which has never been occupied and cultivated is larger in area than our states of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Iowa combined.

About the only thing that Canada really needs is more people. Her population of 12 million is smaller than the population of the state of New York, and she could easily take care of a much larger number. There is room for them, and work for them to do.

With more people, Canada could make still more rapid progress. She could open more mines, cut more timber, produce more food, and operate more factories than she can with her present population.

Since the war, Canada has attempted to increase her population by bringing in people from Europe—chiefly from Britain. The Canadians hope to continue this immigration, for they know that the millions of people who came to the United States in the early days of our country made it possible for us to become a great industrial nation. Although they do not intend to bring over as many people as we did, they want to attract a fairly large number.

Canada, though, is not planning to bring in refugees from all European countries. The French and English who originally settled there have never mingled as the nationalities in the United States did. In admitting new

immigrants, our neighbor to the north does not want to complicate this difficult population problem.

While Canada is doing a great deal to strengthen her own country, she is also trying hard to help build a more peaceful and more prosperous world. As one of the few strong countries which did not become a battlefield in World War II, she is making every effort to assist less fortunate lands in Europe and Asia.

During and since the war, she lent and gave large sums of money to foreign countries. Canada has extended this aid to Britain, Czechoslovakia, France, the Netherlands, the Netherlands East Indies, Norway, Russia, Greece, China, and other lands.

Canada's reason for helping these countries is that she knows the entire world will be better off if they can recover from the war. So long as most of them are in bad shape, Canada feels that there cannot be any real prosperity even for herself. If the weak countries can be helped to grow strong again, however, they will be good customers for Canadian products.

Helping Others

Canada also believes that her assistance to poorer countries will help to prevent another war. She realizes that hungry, discontented people are more likely to cause trouble than are people who are well-fed, busy, and satisfied.

As part of her effort to help keep world peace, Canada is an active member of the United Nations. She is a leader among the countries which oppose the domination of the UN by such great powers as the United States and Russia.

Canada is especially anxious to help the UN succeed in its task of preventing another war, because she fears that she herself would be a scene of fighting in a future conflict. If war were to break out, she believes that the two strongest opponents would be the United States and Russia. Although some of the fighting would take place in Europe, much of the warfare would probably be waged in Canada.

The Canadians agree with the military experts who predict that Russia would try to strike from Siberia through Alaska and Canada to reach the United States. While defending this northern route, American forces would use it as a springboard to Russia.

If such a war were to develop, Canada would line up with the United States. But in the hope that a conflict may be prevented, the Canadians are doing all they can to promote the work of the United Nations.

Canada is among the most fortunate of nations. Her vast area and rich resources give her an almost unrivaled opportunity to grow and prosper if the world remains at peace.

S M I L E S

Sign on a gunnery range: "Our new bullets will penetrate two feet of wood. Remember to keep your heads down!"

★ ★ ★

Mrs.: "Moths don't show much judgment."

Mr.: "Why not?"

Mrs.: "They spend the summer in fur coats and the winter in bathing suits."

★ ★ ★

Forced to spend a night in a very dirty boarding house, a prominent author saw a sign at the entrance: "Please wipe your feet."

Quickly reaching for his pencil, he added: "on going out."

★ ★ ★

Customer: "Why do you have magazines and books about murders, ghosts, and mysteries on the table there?"

Barber: "It makes the customers' hair stand on end and then it's easier to cut."

★ ★ ★

"Waiter, there's an ant on this ice cream sundae!"

"Hm-m! So they're going in for winter sports, too?"

★ ★ ★

Hotel Manager: "Do you want the porter to call you?"

Guest: "No, thanks, I wake every morning at seven."

Manager: "Well, then, do you mind calling the porter?"

The lad who always had difficulty describing the shortest distance between two points grew up to be a taxi-driver.

★ ★ ★

"Doctor," inquired the anxious patient, "how long after I take the anesthetic will it be before I know anything?"

"My dear sir, aren't you expecting too much from the anesthetic?"

★ ★ ★

The reason the average girl would rather have beauty than brains is that men who can see so greatly outnumber those who can think.



KING IN SATURDAY EVENING POST

"Have some butter? ONE DOLLAR A POUND!"

U. S. Ponders Defense of Canal Zone

Panama's Refusal to Grant Bases Poses Military Problem

DEFENSE of the Panama Canal has for a long time been one of our country's foremost military problems. During World War II the United States established a number of defense bases within the Republic of Panama, outside the U. S.-controlled Canal Zone. Panama's refusal, last month, to let United States forces occupy those posts on a long-term peacetime basis created a serious situation for our government.

We still, of course, have defenses in the Canal Zone—a five-mile-wide strip of land along each side of the man-made waterway. We also have Navy bases on certain Caribbean Sea islands. Military authorities, though, feel that outposts in Panama itself are needed too.

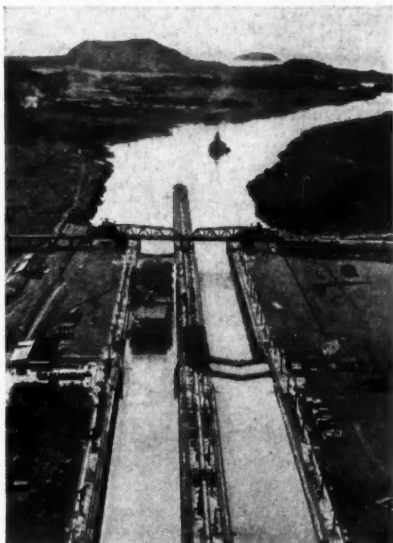
Panama's action may cause changes in U. S. plans concerning the canal. At present, ships moving through the 50-mile-long passage must rise 85 feet, through a series of locks, in order to cross the Continental Divide. Some officials of our government have advocated cutting the waterway down to sea level. Such a change would make the canal more difficult for an enemy to destroy.

Shortly after Panama refused to let us keep bases on her territory, there was renewed in Washington an old suggestion that, instead of enlarging the Panama Canal, our country should build a new sea-level passageway somewhere else in Central America.

Above all, the United States wants to be sure of having an Atlantic-to-Pacific "bridge of water" that is as safe as possible from destruction. Such a passage is vital to our national defense. The Panama Canal now permits U. S. warships and military supplies to be moved easily from ocean to ocean. The canal is also of tre-

mendous commercial importance. Just before World War II, more than 5,000 ships per year, from all over the world, were passing through it.

The waterway is under the direct control of our government. The United States operates it and holds a permanent lease on the Canal Zone. Under provisions of a treaty with Great Britain, the United States per-



LOCKS in the Panama Canal

mits ships of all nations to use the passage on equal terms in time of peace, but may restrict its use in time of war.

The man-made waterway has a great effect upon life in Panama, a long, narrow country with an area about like that of Maine. For use of the Canal Zone, the United States pays that nation more than \$400,000 a year. Besides bringing in this sum of money, the canal furnishes employment to many Panamanians. Almost a third of the country's 635,000 people live in

and around the cities of Colon, at the Atlantic end of the passage, and Panama, at the Pacific end. The majority of the people in these areas earn their living through work connected with the canal.

Unfortunately, many Panamanians feel unfriendly toward our country. They complain that native workers in the Canal Zone are not treated as well as are workers from the United States. Such resentment, together with a desire to prevent U. S. influence in Panama from increasing, was largely responsible for Panama's refusal to let our nation keep military bases outside the Canal Zone.

Panamanians who are not employed in connection with the canal follow a variety of occupations. Because little land is cleared for cultivation, there are few farmers. These few, though, manage to raise sizable quantities of bananas, cocoa, corn, and rice. From the forests, Panamanians obtain such tropical woods as mahogany and rosewood, as well as plants used for dyes and medicine. Many of the country's Indians, who live in isolated settlements, are hunters and fishermen.

Panama is a hot, tropical land of mountains and jungles, with hundreds of streams. Once it was plagued by such diseases as yellow fever and malaria. Scientists from the United States won a fight against disease in the Canal Zone while the "Big Ditch" was being constructed, and their methods have been used successfully in many sections of Panama itself. That nation is now one of the most disease-free lands in the tropics.

In the field of education, Panama ranks among the best of the Latin American countries. Her chief needs are more industries and more cleared land on which to raise food.

—By THOMAS K. MYER.



TALKING BEAM. This device, developed by Westinghouse Electric, transmits the human voice by means of an infra-red searchlight. If the lamp proves practical, it may change our telephone system by reducing the need for wires.

Science News

THE Navy's newest jet carrier plane, the XF9F-2 Panther, was given its first tests last month. The Panther, capable of reaching speeds of over 600 miles an hour, can take off in less than 600 feet. Its wings may be folded so that it will occupy less room on board a ship. A specially designed cockpit gives the plane many new advantages, and controls have been greatly simplified. Although details about the aircraft's speed and construction have not been disclosed, it is thought that the Panther will be equipped with rocket guns, and will be able to take off or land on fast Navy carrier ships.

★ ★ ★

One of nature's most baffling processes, known as "photosynthesis," is at last being successfully tracked down. Men have for a long time sought to learn how plants, by using carbon dioxide, water, and the energy of the sun, produce food. Through the employment of radioactive carbon, which is furnished by atomic laboratories, it is now possible to trace the food-making process within a plant.

Thus scientists have discovered a new substance, which enables plants to make food. Although full details about this magic substance are still not understood, further studies may mean that man can produce food synthetically, with the same materials that plants use. These studies may also lead to discovery of other methods for directly employing the sun's energy.

★ ★ ★

A new type of fuel, made of alcohol, gasoline, and water, is being tested by the United States Department of Agriculture. Although still in the experimental stages, it is thought that this mixture will make automobiles run better.

★ ★ ★

A machine which measures the amount of poisonous gas in the air will soon replace the canaries now used in coal mines. For many years, men have taken these small birds into the mines as a protection from the gas known as "choke damp." Since the canaries were easily overcome by gas, it was possible to detect danger before sufficient amounts of "damp" gathered to take human lives. The machine will be even more sensitive.

—By HAZEL LEWIS.

Personalities in the News

Lewis Douglas, U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain, was recently called by *Time* magazine "the most important diplomat of the most powerful nation in the world." As one of Secretary of State Marshall's trusted advisers, Mr. Douglas is now devoting much

time to explaining the European Recovery Program abroad. His wide experience in government and business has given him good preparation for the important position he now holds.



Douglas

Douglas was born 53 years ago in Bisbee, Arizona. After his college days at Amherst and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he worked for a time in the copper mines owned by his family. In 1926 he was elected to the House of Representatives and was re-elected regularly until he became Director of the Budget in 1932. He resigned 18 months later.

In the next few years Mr. Douglas held a number of important posts. For a time he served as principal and vice chancellor of McGill University in

Montreal. Later he became president of a large life-insurance company in New York. When the war came, he returned to government service as a trouble shooter in lend-lease operations. As Deputy War Shipping Administrator he helped break the bottleneck in overseas shipping. He has been Ambassador to Britain since last spring.

When Mr. Douglas was in the House of Representatives, he used to pitch for the Democrats in their annual baseball game with the Republicans. He is also an ardent fisherman. Married and the father of three children, Mr. Douglas likes to spend as much time as he can with his family.

★ ★ ★

David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, has recently announced that certain atomic information, hitherto secret, is now being made available to American scientists. Mr. Lilienthal believes that the release of this information will help to stimulate new ideas for improving atomic weapons and peace-time appliances.

As head of the 5-man Atomic Energy Commission the 48-year-old Lilienthal has the all-important task of seeing

that atomic energy plants are operated for the best interests of the American people. This is not the first important job that he has held, for he has been engaged in public service for almost 20 years.

The son of emigrants from the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, Lilienthal was born in Illinois. He received his education at DePauw University and Harvard Law School, and for eight years practiced law in Chicago.



Lilienthal

he served as chairman of that body.

Mr. Lilienthal was a boxer in college and still likes to put on the gloves for friendly sparring. He also likes badminton and horseback riding. The author of a book on TVA, Mr. Lilienthal is married and has two children.

—By HOWARD O. SWEET.

The Story of the Week

Another Spain?

People are wondering if Greece is to become another Spain. About a dozen years ago Spain was embroiled in bitter civil war. Two groups fought for power, and many soldiers from other countries joined one or the other of the rival factions. Germany and Italy sent troops to support one side, and the civil war turned out to be a proving ground for tactics and equipment that were later used in World War II.

Now the picture in Greece somewhat resembles that in Spain during the middle thirties. An independent Communist government, which was proclaimed last month by the Greek rebel leader, Markos Vafiades, has been trying to establish itself along Greece's northern frontier. The Greek government is seeking to put down the Communists by force of arms. Mountainous country makes this task hard, but government forces are doing well.

A UN Commission found last year that the Greek Communists are receiving help from the neighboring states of Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. The Greek government is being assisted by the United States. In this situation there are many explosive elements. If the Communist-dominated states of eastern Europe recognize the legality of the Greek guerrilla government—as they may have done by the time this paper reaches its readers—many observers believe there may be serious trouble.

Communist Sweep

The Communist sweep in eastern Europe is now complete. With the recent abdication of King Michael of Romania, resistance to the Communists has almost vanished in the lands behind the iron curtain. Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria, and Romania are all in the firm grip of Communist governments.

Michael was the last king in lands under Russian influence. Although he was very popular with the people, Communist pressure forced him to step down from the throne. He had not openly opposed the Communists, but in a number of ways he had slowed down their program. Ever since the Communists began their drive to eliminate all opposition in Romania, it had been expected that Michael would eventually be forced out.

Romania is now being governed by a committee called a presidium. This is similar to the government of Russia and insures control being kept in the hands of the Communists. Now that the monarchy has ended, a constitution is to be drawn up for what the Communists call the new Romanian "republic."

Candidate Wallace

Henry Wallace is now trying to gain support for his attempt to become the next President of the United States. The former Secretary of Agriculture, Vice-President, and Secretary of Commerce is not seeking the nomination of either the Republican or the Democratic Party. He is attempting to form a third party and become its candidate.

Wallace is breaking away from the Democratic Party because he is not



TURBULENT HOLY LAND. Strife continues as plans are carried ahead for dividing Palestine between the Jews and Arabs

satisfied with the methods President Truman is using in dealing with other countries. Wallace is especially opposed to the President's program for combatting communism abroad. He feels that the Truman administration has not made a sufficient effort to get along with Russia.

While Wallace has no chance of election, his campaign may affect the other candidates. Since he is a Democrat, it is commonly believed that he will win support from a number of voters who otherwise would choose the Democratic ticket. Whether his third party movement will have a decisive bearing on the Presidential election, however, will not be known until the ballots have been counted in November.

Young Chinese Teachers

In China thousands of adults are today being taught to read and write by children who are known as "Little Teachers." Founded about 15 years ago, the Little Teacher system is based on the idea that every young

pupil can pass on what he has learned to others. Some of the advocates of this teaching plan believe that, with the backing of the government, the Little Teachers could do away with illiteracy in China within 10 years.

The founder of the Little Teacher system was Dr. Tao Heng-chi, who received part of his education in America. He got the idea when his own six-year-old son taught Dr. Tao's mother to read so that she could understand her son's letters written from the United States. Dr. Tao was further convinced that the young could teach their elders when he saw a bright boy of 12 teaching a class of more than 40 children to read and write in an understaffed village school in China.

He devoted all his efforts to promoting the idea and it spread widely. Before the outbreak of World War II, many a Chinese youth taught the older members of his own family to read and write. During the war the system had to be curtailed. Now it is again becoming widespread.

Dr. Tao died two years ago, but the work is being carried on by his 28-year-old son—the same one who, as a boy, taught his grandmother to read. Like his father, he believes that education for all is the basis of a peaceful and independent China.

Promoting Friendship

The food collected by the "Friendship Train" on its cross-country journey of the nation is now in France and Italy. When the first boatload arrived in Paris, a correspondent of the New York Times reported:

"A story came true today for the school children of Paris. They saw with their own eyes dozens and dozens of big trucks drive up filled with gifts of food for them from the Friendship Train.

"I wish you could have seen them. Their big eyes shone and their dirty little faces glowed. I wish you could have heard them, too, when those trucks drove up decorated with French and American flags and big posters in French saying: 'To our French Friends From the Bottom of Our Hearts!' How they cheered and shouted. How they waved their little French and American flags.

"There were thousands of them there. I don't suppose all the children of Paris were there, but it looked like it and it sounded like it. They listened to the mayor while he told them a story.

"There was a big train that traveled all across the United States, the mayor said, and he told how children in the United States brought their own school lunches or money and put them on the train for the children of France. Then they cheered and shouted some more.

"There was something else, though. I wish you could have seen the first Friendship Train steaming into Paris, all decorated with French and American flags, with a band playing.

"There were lots of children there too, and some of them looked a little hungry and somehow I felt especially glad that the train had brought them a little more food, and I knew you would be, too, that you all had helped send it to them."

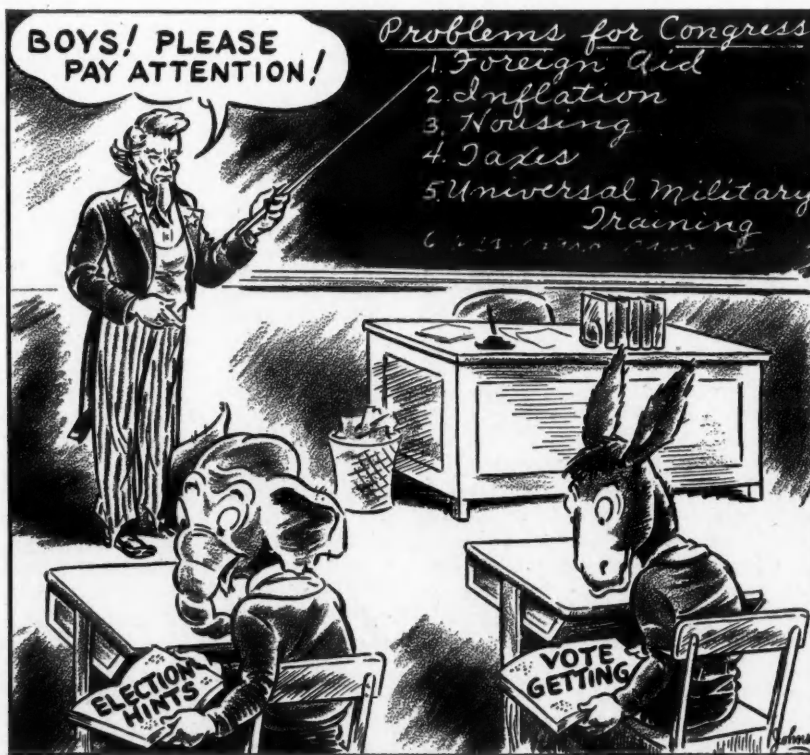
White House Dogs

"The First Dog of the Land" is now getting used to his new home in the White House. Feller, as he is called, was a Christmas gift to President Truman. A silver buff cocker spaniel, Feller is not quite three months old. He was sent to Mr. Truman by an Illinois woman who once nursed the President's mother.

Feller is following in the paw prints of many other Presidential pets. One of the best known was Franklin Roosevelt's black Scotty, Fala, but almost every American President has had pet dogs. Washington owned fine foxhounds, and Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe also kept hunting dogs.

Grover Cleveland preferred a variety of dogs—beagles, setters, pointers, and spaniels. Theodore Roosevelt had a huge St. Bernard named Rollo who stood up well under the rough, though affectionate, treatment of the President's children.

Presidents Wilson and Harding had Airedales, while collies were the fa-



POLITICS may distract them from their lessons



DICK MILES, table tennis champion of the U. S., who will seek world laurels in London.

favorites of President Coolidge. President Hoover's dog was Weejee, a Norwegian elkhound.

Table Tennis Champ

Dick Miles of New York is going to London next month to play table tennis in the world championship matches. American champion of the last three years, 22-year-old Miles wants to add the world's singles crown to his other trophies. Although he lost out in last year's tourney in Paris, he later defeated the champion in an exhibition match.

Miles began playing when he was 13. He thinks he has spent about 2,500 hours playing and practicing since his first tournament in 1941.

It is not definitely known when or where table tennis originated, but the game has won many followers in recent years. Some say it started in England in the 1800's; others think it was invented in America about 1890. Several times during the past 50 years it has been highly popular, only to have public interest die out. Today it has passed beyond the "fad" stage. It is now an established sport with regular tournaments.

Good Movie

The old-time cruel sport of professional dog fighting serves for the first time as the subject of a movie in "The Tender Years," a recent release of 20th Century-Fox. Joe E. Brown, playing his first straight dramatic role, is a lovable small-town minister who

wages a courageous campaign to wipe out this "sport."

Also prominent in the movie are 12-year-old Richard Lyon, who takes the part of the minister's son, and "Waltzer," a large boxer. "Waltzer" takes the part of The Slasher, a fighting dog. The action takes place in a small town in the Middle West in the 1880's.

Seafaring Career

High school seniors who want to pursue seafaring careers as officers of the United States merchant fleet may take competitive examinations in April for the Merchant Marine Cadet Corps. Successful candidates will receive a four-year nautical education in Merchant Marine schools and on the sea.

Applicants must be between 16½ and 21 years of age and unmarried, and they must fulfill educational and physical requirements. While attending school the cadets will receive at least \$65 a month as well as room and board. Upon graduation they will be licensed to serve as officers aboard ships of the U. S. Merchant Marine and will receive commissions in the U. S. Naval Reserve.

Full information and application forms may be obtained from the Supervisor, U. S. Merchant Marine Cadet Corps, Training Division, U. S. Maritime Commission, Washington 25, D. C. Applications must be filed by April 1, and examinations will be given on April 26.

Air Power

The President's Air Policy Commission, headed by Thomas Finletter, has finished work on a vital report dealing with national defense. This commission's view is that until the United Nations can be made strong enough to preserve peace, our country must keep itself heavily armed.

In the opinion of the Finletter group, the United States should consider the Air Force as its main military body, and should immediately take steps to build greater air strength. The commission feels that if our country has a powerful, alert Air Force, ready to crush an enemy, other nations will be afraid to attack us.

The material in this report is certain to be the subject of a great deal of debate in Congress.

United Nations in Action

THE Security Council has three new members. Representatives of Argentina, Canada, and the Ukraine are taking a strong and active part in matters coming before that body. They are taking the place of delegates from Australia, Brazil, and Poland.

Since the activities of the Big Five usually get most of the headlines, the public is sometimes inclined to forget that there are six other nations on the Security Council. According to the UN charter, five seats are permanently assigned to the United States, Great Britain, Russia, France, and China. The six other seats are rotated among the less important countries. Each year three nations are elected for a two-year term.

The minor nations in the Security Council are usually active in debate and in the introduction of problems to be considered by this agency. They also play an important role in trying to arrange compromises among disagreeing nations of the Big Five.

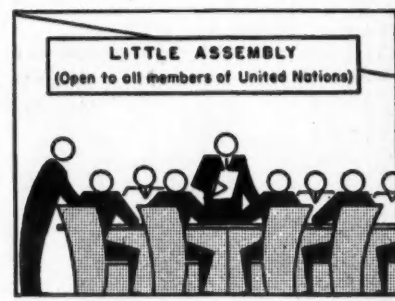
★ ★ ★

An important international meeting now taking place is the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment in Havana, Cuba. Representatives of more than 50 countries are trying to set up the proposed International Trade Organization. A charter for this body was drawn up at Geneva last year.

The purpose of the proposed organization is to take steps which will guard against trade warfare among nations. When countries are prevented from trading very much with one another, depressions may result, causing bitterness and strife, perhaps even lead-

ing to war. If the ITO is established, it will try to reduce tariffs and draw up a set of rules for promoting as much international trade as possible.

Before the ITO can come into existence, 25 UN members must vote in favor of the charter drawn up at Geneva. Some nations want to make changes in this document. As we go to press, it appears that the vote will be a close one.



The UN Commission to Korea, set up at the last session of the General Assembly, is now at its job in the Far East. This group will supervise elections in Korea and will try to set up a national government for that former Japanese possession on the mainland of Asia. The first elections are to be carried out before April.

Since Russia did not agree to the establishment of the commission, it appears that this body will have to confine its work to that part of Korea occupied by American troops. It is hoped, however, that world opinion will finally cause Russia to cooperate in the UN plan for a unified and independent Korea.

Weekly Study Guide

America's Meaning

1. List some ways in which, according to Graham Finney, America resembles a train.
2. How does he describe people who do not vote on election day?
3. What, according to Barbara Flaherty, are some of the sounds that make up the "great, unfinished symphony" of America?
4. She mentions two responsibilities of a citizen. Name them.
5. What is Louis Shelton's idea of America's meaning to youth?

Discussion

1. In your opinion, what are the most important ideas brought out in the essays on "What America Means to Me"?
2. What does America mean to you? Discuss briefly.

Canada

1. Why is Canada restricting her purchases from the United States?
2. What big change has occurred in Canada in recent years?
3. How does that nation compare with other countries of the world in area, industrial strength, and amount of natural resources?
4. How has Canada been assisting less fortunate nations?
5. Why is Canada especially anxious to help the UN succeed in preventing war?

6. What is one of the important products which Canada supplies the American people?

Discussion

1. What steps, if any, do you think the United States should take to help Canada buy more goods from our country? Give reasons.
2. What do you think is Canada's greatest asset, and what is her greatest problem?

Miscellaneous

1. In what ways does the present situation in Greece resemble the picture in Spain during the middle thirties?
2. Name some Presidential dogs of the past.
3. What is the Little Teacher system, which is widespread in China?
4. What changes have been made in the Rumanian government in recent weeks?
5. How might the proposed International Trade Organization help to prevent war?
6. Why is a commission from the United Nations going to Korea?
7. In what act of his career did President John Adams take the greatest pride?
8. What recent action by Panama has created a troublesome situation for our government?
9. Who is Dick Miles, and why will he be in "international" news next month?
10. Review briefly the conclusions of the President's Air Policy Commission.



HENRY WALLACE, who will run for the Presidency on an independent ticket, is shown with his wife and daughter at a broadcast



A. DEVAHEY, INC.

Essay Contest

(Concluded from page 1)

that he who votes receives the better seat. The duty to have my ticket punched is another part of what America means to me.

All kinds of people ride this train; some have been passengers a long time; others have just found a seat, for this is a crowded train. Yes, there is a Jim Crow car on our train; yet, God willing, it will soon be replaced. The duty to drive a rivet in the new car of complete Christian brotherhood is part of what America means to me.

We passengers read and speak the words of many languages, but we freely read the paper that we wish. We argue about politics, problems, and personalities, but we are free to defend any opinion that we so desire. We worship God as a Congregationalist or as a Roman Catholic, but we worship God in the manner we wish. The rich man shares his seat with the poor man; yet, the poor man has the opportunity of some day becoming a rich man. The opportunity to enjoy these privileges is still another part of what America means to me.

We have had thirty-two engineers, beginning with George Washington, on our train, all appointed by us, the passengers. We have conductors, two in each car to determine our train's schedule and course, and nine brakemen to control the speed and to advise the conductors. The duty to select the ablest crew for our train is what America means to me.

This is a pretty wonderful train. From its windows we see the grandeur of snow-capped mountains, fertile fields of yellow grain rippling in a gentle wind, the swiftness of a rushing stream. We hear the din of giant factories, the hum of myriad voices. We smell the freshness of a spring

morning, the odors of the busy street. We feel the stillness of the pine forest, the tingle of the salt spray at the edge of a busy wharf. The pride of owning a share in these wonders is a part of what America means to me.

We all have stock in this train. This is our train, America, the real Freedom Train. To keep it rolling on a straight and firm track, and, with God's help, to always aid my fellow passengers, is what America means to me.

What America Means to Me

By BARBARA FLAHERTY
Lincoln High School
San Francisco, California

YOU can't squeeze America into a tidy definition, for this restless, ever-changing continent defies classification. I like to think of her, though, as a great, unfinished symphony—its theme the spirit of her people.

The prelude is a defiant one; the shrill notes of "Yankee Doodle" mingle with rebel voices in a challenge to tyranny. By the strange alchemy of a common ideal, what some called democracy, a faltering band of colonials were fused into a respected nation.

The frontier ever beckoned to the adventure in men's hearts and soon a new, vibrant strain wove into our symphony. It was the whine of axes and the rumble of prairie schooners, the wail of coyotes and the cry of "Timber." It rose to a fever pitch at the discovery of gold in California; soon the whole land rocked to the tune of "Oh Suzanna," the clink of nuggets, and barking "six guns," for these are the rough and roaring '49's in all their wild gaiety.

Suddenly the tempo changes; in the distance can be heard plaintive voices pleading, "Let my people go!" Marching feet and grim voices pound out a "Battle Hymn to the Republic," as smoky skies echo to a cannon's cre-

scendo. And then the bloody earth yields to silence . . .

Silence did I say? Rather an electric tension at the dawn of a new era, an age of discovery. The music of industry was a strange one to unfamiliar ears, but it soon swept thousands into its demanding rhythm. The noisy blast of factory whistles and the bustle of rising cities swelled the feverish chorus.

In the years that followed, the United States emerged as a powerful, vigorous nation with vast resources and teeming industries at her disposal. A champion of men's rights, hers was a song of righteous anger as her doughboys marched into Chateau Thierry and the poppy fields of France.

Later, the memory of December 7, 1941 branded into her heart, America proved herself a dangerous adversary to those who scoffed at decency and freedom. A people united in a common determination worked and fought for victory and a lasting peace. On V. J. Day, amid the frenzied shouts of a thankful land, that first goal was attained.

As a high school senior, studying my country and its government has made me realize a great many things, among them my responsibility as a citizen. As a delegate to Girls' State, I learned that a good citizen not only understands the functions of his government, but participates in them as much as possible.

Having the right to vote, to speak and write what I think to be true, if I neglect the exercise of these privileges, I am a failure as a citizen. Realizing that I am a part in this symphony of America, I am both humble and grateful; to make myself a better part shall be my aim.

Have you ever listened for my symphony—this symphony of America? It breathes a song of her people, their dreams, ambitions, ideas and ideals. It tells of a good land, a country of opportunity, a melting pot of bloods and creeds. It speaks truthfully of our prejudices, greeds and conceits, but it tells as well of our constant struggles to overcome these faults. Its melody sings of my home; my friends, everything I hold dear.

This is my symphony of America; her song is my song, sweeping away injustice, tyranny and bitterness—the music of hope for all who believe in tomorrow.

What America Means to Me

By LOUIS SHELTON
Kirkwood Township High School
Kirkwood, Illinois

WHAT does America mean to me? I am youth, the youth of America and I'll tell you what it means to me.

It means that someday the future of this country will rest on my shoulders. It means that someday I'll be its President, that someday I'll sit in Congress and make the laws of the nation. Someday I'll operate its industries and I'll work in its great manufacturing plants. Someday I'll till its soil, teach its schools, work in its mines.

From Maine's rocky coast to California's sunny beaches, I'll be responsible for maintaining my Great American Heritage.

What's my nationality? My color? Well, I'll tell you. I'm black and I'm white, I'm Swedish, German, French, Italian, English, Yugoslavian. What church do I go to? I go to a synagogue, a Catholic, a Protestant church.

Where do I live? I live in New York City, I live in the Rocky Mountains, I live on the flat Midwest plains, and on the red clay hills of Georgia. I live in Oregon and Texas.

Am I wealthy? Yes, I'm wealthy, and I'm also extremely poor. I live in a three-sided shack on the edge of a ragged timber, and I live in a twenty-room mansion on King's Street.

I live on the wrong side of the tracks and on the right side of the tracks. My father's a plumber, a butcher, a factory worker, a farmer, but that doesn't mean that I have to do the same thing he does.

So here's to you, America! We, the youth, salute you. Have faith in us. We know our task, and we shall accomplish it.

Readers Say—

We have a copy of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER dated December 1. In this issue you have done a great disservice to that area of our country that has been the heart of the world's bread basket not only during the war period but since.

The paragraph in which you say "one needs to look back only as far as the 1930's to see the disaster that a dry spell can bring" shows a lack of knowledge of what happened in the '30's and a complete misunderstanding of the present situation in this Great Plains area.

It is true we had some dry weather in the early part of the fall but there was certainly no threat of disaster such as you picture in your article. With respect to what happened in the '30's, those conditions were brought on by a prolonged drought on top of a world depression. To sell bumper crops of wheat such as we raised in '30 and '31 at the devastatingly low price of 20¢ and 25¢ per bushel, which was far below the cost of production, was a greater cause of the economic disaster than the drought.

We note on your map that you have pictured an especially black area centering around the southwest corner of Kansas, which, you indicate, is the heart of the area that was supposed to have been ruined in the '30's. This area has been very productive for a number of years, and is perhaps today from the standpoint of per capita wealth, the richest area in the world.

Most of this area is now green with wheat and today it is covered with a warm blanket of wet snow which is Nature's answer to the dust bowl prophets and alarmists.

J. HERMAN SALLEY, President,
Western Kansas Development
Association,
Liberal, Kansas.

★ ★ ★

In answer to a letter of mine that appeared in this column, readers have said that communism will spread in Europe if we do not help nations of that continent. I ask, "What would Russia do with these countries?" She would have to feed and clothe the people. I still am convinced that our government should take care of our own citizens first. Then we can send supplies to Europe.

HARRIET GOLDENBERG,
Omaha, Nebraska.

★ ★ ★

When the government took off price ceilings after World War II, we were told that competition would bring prices down to prewar levels. It has been more than a year since controls went off and prices have risen. Congress should do something about this problem immediately.

DICK STOVERN,
Valley City, North Dakota.



American Presidents - - John Adams

This is the second in a series of articles about American Presidents. These thumbnail sketches will review the lives and accomplishments of all our Presidents, from Washington to Truman. They will appear each week in THE AMERICAN OBSERVER from now until shortly after the election in November. To save space, abbreviated sentence forms are used. Students of American history and current affairs may find it helpful to clip the articles for their notebooks.

Youth. Born in Massachusetts in 1735, the son of a farmer; attended Harvard College and graduated at the age of 19; studied for the ministry, but later decided to become a lawyer; was a short, stocky young man, full of energy and intensely interested in politics.

Revolutionary Patriot. While still a young lawyer, wrote articles for the newspapers about the rights of the colonies; opposed the Stamp Act; became widely known as a patriotic leader; successfully defended the British soldiers who were tried after the "Boston Massacre"; warned his fellow countrymen that justice was due even to a hated enemy.

Elected in 1774 as delegate to the first Continental Congress in Philadelphia and to the second Congress the following year; served on the committee which drew up the Declaration of Independence; persuaded Congress to adopt the New England troops as the American army; proposed George Washington as the commander-in-chief.

In 1778 was sent to France as one

of the American representatives at the French court; returned to Massachusetts the next year and wrote the constitution for that state; later served as a diplomat in Spain, Holland, and England; was elected Vice President on his return home in 1788.

President. Was elected President in 1796, after serving two terms as Vice President under Washington; de-



JOHN ADAMS, second President of the United States

feated Thomas Jefferson, who, under the rules which applied then, became Vice President. Political parties were slowly forming in the United States; Adams became the leader of the Federalists; Jefferson led the Anti-Federalists.

America was on the verge of war with France over the "XYZ Affair"; French officials, known only as X, Y, and Z, demanded a bribe of the Amer-

ican envoys; this was curtly refused, and the rallying cry of the day became "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." While taking every step to prepare for war, Adams worked hard to keep the peace; finally, a treaty was signed which restored friendly relations between the two countries.

Proud of this success, Adams asked that the following epitaph be placed on his grave: "Here lies John Adams, who took upon himself the responsibility of the peace with France in 1800."

Fearing the radical ideas of the French Revolution, Federalists in Congress passed the Alien and Sedition Acts; these laws gave the President power to expel from the country foreigners who were not loyal to America, and provided punishment for anyone who spoke disrespectfully of the President and Congress; Adams refused to enforce the laws as strictly as Federalist leaders wished.

Defeated by Jefferson in 1800, Adams retired from public life; before leaving the capital, appointed the "midnight judges." These judges were appointed in the last hours of Adams' term, and continued in office under President Jefferson. From retirement he watched the career of his son, John Quincy Adams, who became President in 1825; died the following year on July 4, the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

Appraisal. Less successful as President than Washington; lacking in tact and personal charm; but was regarded, even by his enemies, as a man of great ability, complete honesty, and unquestioned patriotism.

Your Vocabulary

In each of the sentences below match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Turn to page 8, column 3, for the correct answers to the test.

1. The treaty was *abrogated* (ab'rō-gay-ted). (a) ratified (b) canceled (c) enforced (d) investigated.

2. The scientist's theories were *validated* (val'i-day-ted) by his associates. (a) confirmed (b) disapproved (c) questioned (d) ridiculed.

3. The visitor's *crass* (krās) remarks were met with varied reactions. (a) humorous (b) coarse (c) angry (d) unsympathetic.

4. Many of the costumes at the party were *ludicrous* (lū'dī-krus). (a) expensive (b) unusual (c) comical (d) striking.

5. An act of *perfidy* (pur'fī-dī) is one of: (a) slander (b) stupidity (c) generosity (d) treachery.

6. Many of their statements were *incongruous* (in-kon'grō-us). (a) debatable (b) too optimistic (c) discouraging (d) inconsistent and absurd.

7. The officer was *adamant* (ad'ā-mant) in dealing with the situation. (a) hard and firm (b) uncertain (c) incorrect (d) stupid.

8. He expressed himself in *trenchant* (tren'chant) language. (a) silly (b) gentle (c) sharp (d) poetic.

NOTE TO TEACHERS: Cut along this line if you wish to save the test for later use. This test covers the issues of September 8, 1947, to January 5, 1948, inclusive. The answer key appears in THE CIVIC LEADER for January 12.

The American Observer Semester Test

PART ONE: NEWSMAKERS. Each of the following statements describes one of the men pictured below. Match the statements and the pictures in this way: If statement No. 1 identifies picture No. 3, write "3" as your answer to item 1 on your answer sheet. (One picture number will not be used.)

1. Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives.
2. President of Czechoslovakia.
3. Recently appointed Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army.
4. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
5. French political leader.
6. Senator from Ohio and contender for the Republican presidential nomination.
7. U. S. Secretary of State.
8. Russian delegate to the UN General Assembly.

PART TWO: MULTIPLE CHOICE. For each of the following questions and incomplete statements, select the correct answer and write its number on your answer sheet.

1. What has been the main cause of the fighting in India and Pakistan during recent months? (1) Bitter religious rivalries among the Indian people. (2)

Refusal of the Princely States to cooperate with the independence plan. (3) Lack of educated leaders in the two new nations.

2. How is Korea governed at the present time? (1) It is independent and self-governing. (2) It is still under the control of Japan. (3) It is divided into two parts, one governed by American troops and the other by Russian forces. (4) It has been placed under the jurisdiction of the UN Trusteeship Council.

3. When will the next presidential election be held in the United States? (1) June, 1948, (2) September, 1948, (3) March, 1949, (4) November, 1948.

4. According to the "Rio Pact" signed last fall, if any nation of the Western Hemisphere is attacked by a foreign power, (1) the Hemisphere police force will come to its defense, (2) each of the other Western Hemisphere nations will help the country which is attacked, (3) no action will be taken until the UN Security Council investigates the matter, (4) the United States alone will defend the Hemisphere.

5. A committee of doctors appointed by the New York Academy of Medicine recently recommended that (1) the federal government adopt a program of compulsory health insurance, (2) efforts be made to persuade people to support voluntary health insurance plans, (3) no action be taken at present because health

standards in the United States are entirely satisfactory.

6. What is the most important product of the countries which belong to the Arab League? (1) rubber, (2) cotton, (3) wheat, (4) oil.

7. During recent months, the French government has been controlled by (1) the Communist party, (2) General de Gaulle's party, (3) the Popular Republican and other "middle" parties.

8. What provision does the Taft-Hartley Act contain for dealing with strikes which threaten the national health or safety? (1) It strictly forbids all such strikes. (2) It permits courts to call for an 80-day "cooling off period" during which workers must stay on the job. (3) It requires both workers and employers to accept the terms worked out by the National Labor Relations Board.

9. What plan for the future of Palestine did the UN General Assembly adopt last year? (1) The British government will continue to rule Palestine for five years. (2) No more Jews will be admitted to the Holy Land. (3) The Arabs are to be given full control of the country. (4) Palestine is to be divided into two parts, one for Jews and one for Arabs.

PART THREE: DIRECT ANSWER QUESTIONS. For each of the following items, write the correct answer on your answer sheet.

1. Are the nations which favor the Marshall Plan in eastern or western Europe?

2. What four major powers control the various zones of Germany?

3. Name the island off the coast of India which is being granted self-government.

4. After World War I, what nation was given control of Palestine as a mandate by the League of Nations?

5. The first ten amendments to the Constitution are generally known by what name?

6. Name three countries which belong to the Arab League.

PART FOUR: TRUE-FALSE ITEMS. After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write "true" if the statement is true, and "false" if the statement is false.

1. Last year, Congress voted more money for the "Voice of America" radio programs than the State Department officials recommended.

2. The countries behind the "Iron Curtain" do not carry on any trade with the nations of western Europe.

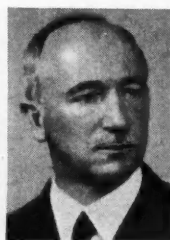
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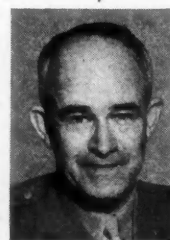
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8



9

A Career for Tomorrow - - - With the FBI

THE G-Man's career is one that stimulates the imagination of countless young men, yet few of us realize that this officer is only a part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) staff. The Bureau itself is a fact-finding agency that seeks out material on violations of federal laws. It also helps state and local police officials on technical matters relating to crime and law enforcement. Its work in these fields requires numerous employees, both men and women, with different skills and training.

The G-Man, or special agent, of course, heads the list. He must be a graduate of an accredited law school or of an accredited school of accounting. At the time he makes his application he must be between 25 and 41 years of age, and he must meet certain physical requirements.

Written examinations are given at irregular intervals in various parts of the United States to applicants for the special agent's job. The tests show a man's knowledge of accountancy or law, his ability to analyze facts, to conduct investigations, to apply federal laws to a given set of facts, and to express himself orally and in writing.

Persons who pass these written tests are investigated to determine their honesty, character, habits, and former conduct, and only those with the highest personal qualifications are employed. After their appointment, the special agents receive intensive training in methods they will use in crime investigation.

Behind the G-Man is a team of

highly trained men and women who have become specialists in one or more of the technical branches of crime detection. Many of these jobs require a college degree, but others are open to persons who are high school graduates only. Descriptions of the jobs, together with information on how to make application, can be obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D. C.

To summarize briefly, however: Jobs open to college students require majors in mathematics, modern lan-



THE FBI OFFERS good job opportunities to men and women who have the required technical training.

guages, chemistry, physics, or in chemical, mechanical, or electrical engineering. Those open to persons who have only a high school diploma require knowledge of radio operation, or of stenography, typing, indexing, filing, or other clerical operations. All positions with the FBI, except that of the special agent, are open to women as well as to men.

Since the FBI's work is specialized and technical, the employees in each of the different classifications receive training after they are employed—and practically all workers start at the lowest grade in the job for which they are qualified. Promotions and opportunities for advancement come rather quickly, though, and persons who do not demonstrate the ability to advance are usually dropped from the service after a probationary period.

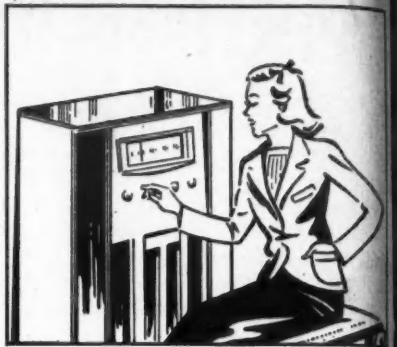
Beginning salaries range from \$1,954 per year for clerical jobs to \$4,525 for the special agents. Positions requiring a college background usually pay \$2,644 per year to start. Salaries increase with promotions and advancement which, under liberal FBI policies, are made according to an individual's ability and as openings occur.

Requirements for employment with the FBI are strict, and a high standard of performance on the job is demanded. For those who qualify, though, the work is rewarding. Salaries are above average, and persons who "make the grade" with the FBI are more secure in their jobs than they would be in most other lines of employment. They also know their work is of vital importance.

—By CARRINGTON SHIELDS.

Answers to Vocabulary Test

- (b) canceled; 2. (a) confirmed;
- (b) coarse; 4. (c) comical; 5. (d) treachery; 6. (d) inconsistent and absurd; 7. (a) hard and firm; 8. (c) sharp.



Tune In!

THE Cavalcade of America is a half-hour dramatic program that may be heard each Monday evening over NBC stations. The time is 8:00 to 8:30 P. M. (Eastern Standard). This program is sponsored by E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company.

In its half-hour sketch the Cavalcade of America dramatizes an incident in American history or presents episodes from the life of a famous American. It deals with all phases of life in this country. The leading roles are often taken by some of the outstanding stars of stage and screen. For example, in recent weeks Joan Caulfield, Basil Rathbone, and Dorothy Gish have appeared on this program.

The subject matter of Cavalcade of America ranges from the deeds of the early explorers on this continent to the accomplishments of Twentieth Century Americans. A regular listener will learn a great deal about history.

The American Observer Semester Test

(Concluded from preceding page)

3. The premier of France holds office only as long as he has the support of a majority in the French parliament.

4. The Taft-Hartley Act, passed by Congress last year, forbids strikes caused by disputes between conflicting unions.

5. The United Nations has not yet built up a "world police force" to keep the peace.

6. In some American communities, according to the President's Committee on Civil Rights, members of minority groups are denied jobs for which they are qualified.

7. The chief reason for poverty among the people of Brazil is the lack of good soil for farming in that country.

8. Permanent residents of Washington, D. C., are not permitted to vote in local or national elections.

9. One of the most important accomplishments of the United Nations during 1947 was the adoption of a plan for the international control of atomic energy.

10. American troops were withdrawn from Italy during December, 1947.

11. General de Gaulle is leader of the "middle" parties in French politics.

12. In the United Nations, all members of the Security Council possess the veto power.

13. The U. S. Air Force now has equal rank with the Army and Navy.

14. Most Republican members of Congress favor a reduction in taxes this year.

15. The UN plan for the future of Palestine places the city of Jerusalem under international control.

16. A majority of the members of both houses of Congress belong to the Democratic party.

17. Most of Germany's industries and coal mines are in the zone controlled by Russia.

18. Each member of the United Nations is entitled to send one representative to the meetings of the "Little Assembly."

PART FIVE: PLACES IN THE NEWS. Find the location of each of the following places on the adjoining maps. Write the number of the location after the corresponding number on your answer sheet.

- Palestine
- France
- Saudi Arabia
- Burma
- Iran
- Greece

- Japan
- Moscow
- Siam
- Italy
- Korea
- Libya
- Poland
- Manchuria
- Germany

PART SIX: VOCABULARY. In the following items, select the word which most nearly defines the word in *italics* and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. The conference ended in a *stalemate*. (a) compromise agreement, (b) deadlock, (c) fight, (d) overwhelming defeat.

2. The senator was asked to *reiterate* his argument. (a) explain, (b) retract, (c) defend, (d) repeat.

3. His actions during the emergency were considered *laudable*. (a) praiseworthy, (b) peculiar, (c) exciting, (d) cowardly.

4. The newspaper said the speaker was a *demagogue*. (a) escaped criminal, (b) foreign agent, (c) unprincipled leader, (d) ignorant person.

5. He failed to conceal his *animosity*. (a) excitement, (b) fear, (c) curiosity, (d) hostility.

